WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1901-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Commission.

MR. TAYLER GIVES HIS VIEWS

Any Discussion of the Tariff Would Be Disastrous.

Mr. Robert W. Tayler of Lisbon, Ohlo talked about the relation of the tariff and the trusts before the industrial commission today. There were present Vice Chalrman Phillips, Messrs. Clarke, Harris of Ohio, Litchman, Kennedy, Farquhar, and Representative Livingston. The examination was

Mr. Tayler opened his remarks by declaring that in view of the conditions that prevail in this country any attempt to take off the tariff on even trust-made goods would be bad in its effect. Mr. Tayler referred to the tariff "principle" that should not be abandoned, and this brought out a question from Representative Livingston of Georgia, who is against the Dingley tariff, and believes in the southern democratic idea regarding a tariff. Mr. Livingsten wanted to know what the witness called the tariff principle of this country, Mr. Taylor replying that the idea under the Dingley tariff being that in order to maintain the standard of living of the working people a tariff was necessary on goods imported.
"Then you place your demand for tariff

now on the need of the workmen?" inquired Mr. Livingston. "Chiefly," replied Mr. Tayler. The wit-ness then spoke, in reply to a question, in regard to the tariff on steel, and said there is very little tariff on steel products, except in the case of the newer industries. One plate has been reduced.

"If any attempt were made," he declared. "to secure a price for tin plate that was secured before the McKinley tariff on tin plate went into effect, it would be con-sidered exorbitant."

not been able to bring myself in harmony with the idea that the trusts are good things."

The trusts, he said, put too much power in the hands of a few men. He did not

the taking off of the tariff would be to reduce the rates of wages.

Representative Livingston asked whether

Speaking of dealing with trusts he said he knew of no remedy for that evil if it is an evil. Publicity might be a good thing, but it would be a mere scratch on the surface. He knew that a trust has power to reduce the price of an article, but he did not think the public would get much benefit from that. In order to pay dividends on securities of the United States Steel Company that company would have to extract a great deal from the public.

The witness said that apart from any

any elements of unrest in the country by discussing the tariff in Congress or open ing up the tariff for any revision.

Mr. Clarke brought out the fact that in

free trade England there are trusts and the witness said trusts do not depend upon the tariff nor are they the outgrowth of it. Prof. Gunton's Views. Prof. George Gunton of New York also

testified in regard to the relation of the tariff and the trusts. The witness dwelt at some length upon the differences in the freedom of the savage and the freedom of

civilization. Every man doing just as he pleases leads logically to anarchy. Refer ring to Mr. Edward Atkinson of Boston, who was lately a witness before the commission, he said: "The logic of Mr. Atkinson's thinking, if

RELICS FROM CHINA Lock of the Gate of the Sacred City of The lock and key of the front gate of the

acred city of Pekin have been received a the National Museum, and will be place on exhibition there within a few days The relics are a gift from Rev. W. T. Ho bart, a Methodist missionary in China, an were presented to the United States through Mr. Edwin H. Conger, United States minister at Pekin. The gate which the lock and key secured was directly before the palace of the emperor. On the lock are inscribed a number of Chinese characters, and the

TARIFF AND TRUSTS Statements Made to the Industrial

"The Whole Thing."

covered by one newspaper as Washington is by The Evening

Star. Any man picking the best

list of papers for advertising

any given article, high-priced, low-priced or medium-priced, would place The Star on that list every time." So says George P. Rowell, the well

known authority on advertising.

"No city in America is so well

generally conducted by Mr. Clarke.

doubt that the trusts lead to socialism and will reach governmental socialism. First, because of the sentiment in the public mind growing out of it, and second, when ele-ments of production and distribution are combined in the hands of a few the ten-dency is toward socialism. When the people see these great combines used for the benefit of a few they will begin to ask why they should not be operated by the Mr. Clarke asked whether the witness knew of any concern that has control of the production and distribution of any article. Mr. Tayler replied that he did not, and said he was not at all inclined to think that any concern would ever control the steel output, because iron and coal are so widely distributed that they could not be an independent tin plate plant is being erected at the present time, and he was sure that if the tariff were taken off tim plate now it would bring that enterprise to a close, and if it should be done in the future it would be disastrous to such an independent concern. He could imagine that such a large concern as the United States Steel Company, which has absorbed the American Tin Plate Company, might continue to produce tin plate. If there was only the trust to consider the taking of the tariff off of trust-made goods might

Combination Among Workmen

there is not a combination among workmen that will allow them to take care of themselves in such a case. The witness replied that there was undoubtedly a combination among workmen, but they could not secure good wages unless manufacturers are prosperous. Labor organizations, he said, have the power to stop the wheels of industry just as the capitalist has, but when they are stopped then labor could not maintain itself for any length of time as capital could.

other question he thought that it would be exceedingly unfortunate to introduce

NOBLE QUALITIES OF THE SAMOANS.

The tariff, he said, is not paternal, because the tariff merely protects the opportunity of the people to do for themselves, and does not do something for them, and does paternalism. Prof. Gunton proceeded

to present an argument for the jur of a protective tariff.

Prof. Gunton spoke for half an hour, after which the commission took a recess until 2 o'clock, when he resumed his argument.

authorities of the museum will soon seek to have these deciphered and translated. The lock is an iron cylinder three feet and ten inches long. Extending from the cylin-der is an iron rod bent back that it might pass through the gate hasps and into the lock guide. In the lock are four tumblers, The key is of iron and is about four feet

No. 15,062.

The Probable Agreement Regarding

ADOPTION OF A MIDDLE GROUND

No Steps Taken to Abate This to Mrs. McKinley's condition the following It is Expected That an Outsider Government's Claim.

the Chinese Indemnity.

EVACUATION OF CHINA

The ambassadors from most of the European countries were in conference with was diplomatic day, which afforded an opportunity for discussing the status of the Chinese negotiations. It is understood that is being eferred to, concerning the form of paying the indemnity is likely to be setiled by a joint and several guaranty. This will be in complete accord with the American view that there should be no joint guaranty, in the sense of binding each government to securing the payment of the entire \$337,000,000. It will be joint, however, in the formal aspect of being exc cuted by all of the powers jointly, at the same time and probably by the same instrument. In this way China would see that the concert of the powers was preserved, In that they acted together. But the instrument itself will doubtless include a

assume no liability beyond the amount of its own share of the indemnity, which, in the case of the United States, is limited to

Our Claim Not Cut. In answer to his inquiry, Special Commissioner Rockhill at Pekin has been informed that the United States government has not taken any steps recently looking toward the abatement of its claims for indemnity against China by one-half, regardless of the action of other powers. Some time ago the government proposed, through Mr. Rockhill himself, that all of the powers scale down their claims 50 per cent, so as to bring the total of the indemnities within China's ability to pay. Though this proposition failed of acceptance our government left Mr. Rockhill under instructions to lose no opportunity to secure a reduction of the claim, but it has never signified a disposition to refuse to accept the full amount of our indemnity regardless of the action of

Evacuation of China. Great satisfaction is felt here at the rapidity with which the evacuation of China is now proceeding. This, however, was fully expected. A month ago the German governmen? informed the State Department of its Intention to withdraw Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and to largely diminish the German military force in China. Our gove notice of this ann of the courtestes extended by Waldersee to the American troops who served under his command in China, so that the present movement of German troops, including Waldersee's departure yesterday, is fully in accordance with the program already an-

nounced and has not occasioned any surprise to the officials here. TO ASSIST IN RECRUITMENT.

Several Officers on Duty at the Military Academy Detached. Several officers on duty at the Military Academy have been temporarily detached for the purpose of assisting in the recruitment of the new infantry and cavalry regiments and also to assist in their organization. They will leave the academy on the 12th instant and are ordered to report there for duty again August 25

signments are as follows: Captain G. F. Hamilton, 10th Cavalry Portland, Me.; First Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Artillery Corps, St. Paul, Minn.: First Lieut J. L. Knowiton, Artillery Corps, In-dianapolis, Ind., First Lieut. R. E. Callan, Artillery Corps, Knoxville, Tenn.; First Lieut E. A. Sarratt, Artillery Corps, Louis-

Ky.; First Lieut. B. C. Gilbert, Ar-y Corps, Dailas, Tex. Captain Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cavalry and Captain R. L. Livermore, 10th Cavalry ort Myer, Va., for duty with the Cavalry; Captains A. E. Saxton, 8th Cavand Frank Parker, 15th Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, with the 11th Cavalry; F. H. Pope, 2d Cavalry, and G. worth, Kan., with the 14th Cavalry; Capns, Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps, and First Lieut. Andrew Hero, jr., Artillery Corps. to Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., with the 27th Infantry; Captain Girard Sturte-Guignard, Artillery Corps, to Fort Mcherson, Ga., with the 27th Infantry; C. H. McNeil and J. W. Hinkley Artillery Corps, to Fort Slocum, N. Y. for duty with recruits; Captain Jens Bugge, 28th Infantry, to Columbus barracks. Ohio, for duty with recruits: First Lieut. George Blakely, Artillery Corps, to Kensas City, Mo.; Second Lieut. J. J. Fulmer. 27th Infantry, on recruiting duty at Columbus barracks, ordered to join his regiment at Plattsburg barracks, N. Y.; Sec-end Lieut, E. H. Yule, 2d Infantry, Indianapolis, Ind., ordered to join his company at

Fort Thomas. TO RETURN TO MANILA.

Col. McKibbin Relieved of Command

of Department of Texas. By direction of the President, Colonel Chambers McKibbin, 12th Infantry, has been relieved from command of the department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio, and ordered to resume command of his regiment in the Philippine Islands He, will be succeeded in command of the department of Texas by Colonel James N. Wheelan of the 12th Cavalry, the next ranking officer on duty in the department. It is understood that the change at the request of Colonel McKibbin, who

preferred service in the Philippines.

Some Big Claims Filed. The claim of Guillermo Machado for \$209, 838.34 was filed with the Spanish treaty claims commission today. He alleges that his property in Cuba was destroyed by the insurgents and Spaniards and that he was damaged to the extent mentioned. The largest claim yet filed is that of Andres S. Dorticos tor \$588,468. There are larger claims to be presented, some of them running over \$2,000,000, according to the papers now on file in the State Department

The minister from Salvador, Mr. Saldivar. formerly president of that republic, was among Secretary Hay's callers today. The minister is much interested in the exhibit which Salvador is making at Buffalo, for this is now taking large proportions, with a view of giving evidence of the large reources of that country and its activity in many productive industries.

Mr. Thompson's Condition Unchanged. The condition of Mr. John W. Thompson who has been confined to his bed by sick ness for several days, was unchanged to-

GUARANTY METHOD OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL

MRS. MCKINLEY CONTINUES TO SHOW SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

Physicians Did Not Hold a Long Consultation This Morning-A Favorable Bulletin.

After the usual morning consultation as

bulletin was made public by Secretary Cor-"Mrs. McKinley's physicians report that

she passed a comfortable night and continues to show slight improvement." The consultation was not a long one, and TODAY'S APPOINTMENTS the impression left by the physicians was a favorable one. The President was with Mrs. McKinley a part of the morning and the improvement referred to was noticed by Secretary Hay today, mainly because it him. He spoke to a few friends in a more hopeful way than usual and they gathered from this that the President has strong hopes that Mrs. McKinley will not be overthe middle ground, or modus vivendi, as it taken by any more sinking spells or returns of the trouble that has threatened her life The outlook, viewed by everybody at th White House, is far more hopeful than it has been at any time since the return of Mrs. McKinley from the Pacific coast.

PROBLEM AWAITING SOLUTION.

Arbitration Discussion Before

Pan-American Congress. A number of the South Central American representatives, including the Chilean, Pe ruvian, Salvadorean and Nicaraguan ministers, were at the State Department today, and manifested much interest in the issue relative to the discussion of arbitration before the coming congress of American republics, to be held in Mexico. It was stated by officials that no material development had occurred of late, the issue still being that Chile is unwilling to attend the congress unless arbitration is restricted to future questions, while Peru has stated officially that she will not attend unless the discussion of arbitration is allowed to proceed on the broadest lines. It was also stated today that Argentine, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil had made known their purpose to withhold representation from the congress unless the debate on arbitration proceeded on broad lines. With the subject thus complicated, the southern representatives are hopeful that Secretary Hay will reach an amicable solution which will terminate the uncertainty existing. The chief difficulty arises from the fact that the committee in charge of the pro-gram of the congress was tied as to recon-sidering its previous action limiting the scope of arbitration, and Assistant Secretary Hill has consistently refrained from casting the deciding vote on an issue in which the southern members of the com-

mittee were themselves divided.

It is understood that Mr. Hay concurs in this view of the propriety of not casting the deciding vote. But as this leaves the issue still open, there is a sincere desire among many of the representatives of the countries interested that definite action be taken, so that the uncertainty as to the presence of one element or the other may be known. The desire of the authorities is and the feeling continues to be hopeful that accomplished by the course

Mr. Hay will pursue. CRUISE OF THE MAYFLOWER.

Going to Venezuelan Waters for Stay of Several Days. Under orders from the Navy Department the Mayflower salled yesterday from San Juan for Carupano, Venezuela. She will make stops at La Guayra and Porto Cabel lo. It is stated by naval officials in authority that the purpose of the visit of the Mayflower to Venezuela is to keep in touch with the situation there, and is a part of the general plan to show our flag in West Indian and southern ports. At the same time government officials feel that the trip of the Mayflower will have the effect of dispelling the idea, which has been preva lent in Venezuela, that Minister Loomis alone was responsible for the visit of the Scorpion and other American warships to Venezuelan waters, and that the present cruise will be recognized as merely in line with the customary movements o naval vessels to southern ports. The May flower is a small craft, usually employed

be brief, not exceeding three or four days. RETURNING VOLUNTEERS

in the service of Governor Allan of Porto

Her stay in Venezuelan waters wil

All Likely to Be Mustered Out July

but One Company. The War Department has been informed that the transport Kilpatrick sailed from Manila May 29 and the Ohio on June 4 di-

rect for San Francisco. Both are carrying volunteer troops. According to latest advices to the War Department the last of the volunteer troops in the Philippines left Manila on the 4th instant and are making the best of their way to San Francisco. The Grant arrived at Nagasaki this morning and, owing to her great speed, is expected to reach San Francisco by the 1st of July. All the transports now on their way home, with one single exception, may reach this country in time to enable the department to muster out the troops by the 1st of July The exception is the transport Kintuck now in quarantine in the harbor of Naga saki on account of an alleged case plague in her crew. The vessel will not be released until the 13th instant and car make the trip across the Pacific in less than thirty days.

The only troops on the Kintuck are one

company of the 38th Volunteer Infantry.

TO CUT DOWN EXPENSES Object of Visit of Heads of Military Departments to the Philippines. Secretary Root wishes to have it under stood that the adjutant general, commis sary general, surgeon general, inspector general and chief signal officer, who are going to Manila to inspect the army in the Philippines, are not charged with any duty connected with the establishment of the civil government. He said they were going fer the purpose of getting information which was necessary to place the army in the Philippines on a permanent peace basis, and with a view of reducing the present heavy expenses to the lowest possible limit. The Secretary said he would have been glad to make the inspection himself. but, finding it impossible, he wanted the heads of the military bureaus to see for themselves what was being done, and to Dougherty Chase Doster, Oliver H. Dockgive him information upon the subject. More than this, these officers will be able to decide whether current requisitions for plained that the war expenses were very great. It was impossible to investigate roughly all demands and requests, but under a peace program this could be done
if the department and the officers had accurate knowledge of the conditions. It was hard to reduce expenses, but after the heads of the bureaus have made their reports it is hoped that expenses can

Government Receipts.

Government receipts from internal reve nue today were \$1,175,778; customs, \$624. miscellaneous, \$154,212. Expenditures

Bonds Bought by the Treasury. Secretary Gage today bought \$136,800 short 4 per cent bonds at \$113.800, and raim \$40,000 short 5s at \$108.9587.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The Visitors Seen by President Mc-Kinley Today.

VACANT ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP

Will Be Appointed.

Secretary Long John W. Griggs, former Attorney General, and Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania were among the few callers at the White House today. They desired to pay their respects and to inquire as to Mrs. McKinley's health. Secretary Long is just back from Colorado and also had some official matters to lay before the President. Mr. Griggs is in the city on business and Mr. Dalzell has just returned from a long trip to the Pacific ceast. He was out there when the President was in the west. He said that he had given no careful study to the decision of the Supreme Court as to Porto Rico. He was exceedingly glad that there was to be no extra session of Congress.

Mr. Griggs, because of his recent close relations with the administration, did not feel inclined to talk for publication as to the Supreme Court decision. The terms of a large number of post-masters throughout the country are expiring, and appointments must be made almost daily. Postmaster General Smith

conferred with the President this morning as to some of these places. To Be Assistant Secretary. The understanding is that the vacancy on the White House rolls made by the appointment of Assistant Secretary Pruden as paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, will be filled by the selection of an outside man. There was a belief for some time that the position would go to some one now on the Executive Mansion force, Chief Clerk Rudolph Forster being most prominently mentloned, but this has changed. The situation is rather an inter-esting one. It is pretty generally understood that when another vacancy occurs in the cabinet Secretary Cortelyou will be promoted to the vacancy. The opinion is that there will be an opening before a long time. Mr. Cortelyou's almost certain promotion would make a vacancy in the sec-retaryship. The man to be made assistant secretary will, along with Assistant Secre-tary Barnes, be eligible to promotion. The chances are that if Mr. Cortelyou goes into the cabinet the office of secretary will again become more or less political, and will not

be conferred for personal reasons wholly, as in the case of Secretary Cortelyou. Saved From Life Imprisonment. President McKinley granted several pardons today, among them being two men serving life sentences for murder. One of e men is Randall Adams who was conwicted in Kentucky in 1895 of complicity in the murder of a deputy marshal, and who

was sentenced to life imprisonment in the The sentence was commuted to expire June 15 of this year. The prosecuting officer who convicted Adams recommended the pardon on the ground that the prisoner was not directly implicated in the killing. The other man pardoned is Richard Toul-min, who was convicted before the United States consular court at Canton, China, last year and sentenced to life imprisonment at Shanghai for the murder of a Chinaman

aboard an American ship on December 13, The United States consul general recommended a pardon because of the serious ill-health of Toulmin. He said that Toul-

min would either die or become insane if not released from prison. Appointments Made Today.

The following appointments were announced at the White House today: War (calvary). To be colonel-Albert E. Woodson. To be lieutenant colonel-John B. Kerr.

To me majors-Ezra B. Fuller, Robert P. P. Wainwright. To be first lieutenants—Frank P. Amos, Percy W. Arnold, Julian A. Benjamin, ouis R. Ball, Conrad S. Babcock, Herbert I. Brees, Joseph A. Baer, John J. Boniface, W. Corbusier, George B. Comly, Edward Calvert, Dorsey Cullen, Malin Craig, Guy Cushman, William B. Cowan, Leslie A. Chapman, Francis H. Cameron, jr., Frank L. Case, Varien D. Dixon, Warren Dean, Ben H. Dorcy, Clark D. Dudley, Edward Davis, James E. Fechet, Robert C. Foy, Roger S. Fitch, William D. Forsyth, Ferdinand W. Fonda, Charles C. Farmer, jr., Hamilton Foley, Lewis Foer-ster, Patrick W. Guiney, Samuel R. Gleaves, James Goethe, Walter S. Grant, James Huston, Charles G. Harvey, Fred W. Hershler, Edwin A. Hickman, Paul T Hayne, jr., Grayson V. Heidt, Freeborn P Holcomb, Guy V. Henry, jr., Charles S. Haight, Russell T. Hazzard, Stuart Heintzelman, Wilson G. Heaton, Evan H. Humphrey, Frederick C. Johnson, Robert F. Jackson, William L. Karnes, Albert A John D. Long, Fitzhugh Lee, jr., Douglas McCaskey, John McClintock, Albert N. Mc-Clure, Charles E. McCullough, James F. McKinley, Reginald E. McNally, Morton C. Mumma, Lewis S. Morey, Charles F. Martin, Willis V. Morris, George V. H. Moseley, Guy S. Norvell, Llewellyn W. Oliver, Henry W. Parker, Samuel B. Pearson, Bruce Palmer, Samuel A. Purviance, Ashton H. Potter, Dennis P. Quinlan, James C. Rhea, James O. Ross, Verne LaS. Rockwell, E. Holland Bubottom, Charles A. Romeyn Hugh A. Roberts, Wallace B. Scales, Edward A. Sturges, Dexter Sturges, Richard I. Thomas, James D. Tilford, Theodore B. Taylor, Daniel Van Voorhis, John Watson, William H. Winters, Frank O. Whitlock, Robert E. Wood, Warren W. Whitside, ohn W. Wien, Robert R. Wallach, George

Joseph W. Beacham, jr., William S. Bradford, John L. Bond, Henry M. Bankhead, George W. Brandle, Lawrence P. Butler, Arthur S. Cowan, Wallace M. Craigie, Willis P. Coleman, Neil A. Campbell, Josephus ery, jr., Frederick R. de Funiak, Cyrus A. Dolph, Albert R. Dillingham, George A. Densmore, Oliver S. Eskridge, Milton A. Elliott, jr., Hjalmer Erickson, Kurtz Eppley, George D. Freeman, jr., Ed-Freeman, jr., Ed-James W. Furlow, gar A. Fry, James W. Furlow, George I. Feeter, Albert W. Fore-man, Wm. R. Gibson, Frederick Goedecke, Francis W. Healy, Winfield Harper, Harry A. Hegeman, Henry A. Hanigan, Ernst Hagedorn, Raymond W. Hardenbergh, Hor-ace P. Hobbs, Frank B. Hawkins, Charles E. Hay, jr., G. Arthur Hadsell, Ernest E. Haskell, Paul Hurst, Joseph Herring, William E. Hunt, Jack Hayes, James Justice, John F. James, Wait C. Johnson, Graham L. Johnson, Alden C. Knowles, Knud Knud R. Lee, J. Millard Little, Dupont B. Lyon, Charles L. McKain, Ralph McCoy, Edgar A. Myer, Charles McClure, jr., Walter B.

McCaskey, Francis J. McConnell, Jam

Williams, Hubert L. Wigmore.

To be second lieutenants-Robert M. Bar-

Joseph K. Partello, Allen Parker, Ernest M. Reeve, George S. Richards, jr., Hector A. Robichon, James D. Reams, Wil-Hector A. Robichon, James D. Reams, William L. Reed, Leon L. Roach, Richard P. Rifenberick, jr., Henry A. Ripley, Pdward W. Robinson, Reuben Smith, Allen Smith, jr., Bernard Sharp, George E. Stewart, John B. Senford, Richmond Smith, Arthur M. Shipp, George B. Sharon, Edward R. Stöne, Walter C. Sweeney, Fred E. Smith, William S. Sinclair, Earle W. Tanner, Grosvenor L. Townsend, John R. Thomas, Jr., George S. Tiffany, Thomas A. Vicars, Leuis J. Van Schaick, Eldred D. Warfield, John W. Wright, James T. Watson, Charles W. Weeks, William H. Waldron, Arthur P. Watts, Rhinelander Waldo, Harry A. Wood-

Watts, Rhinelander Waldo, Harry A. Wood-ruff, Robert H. Wesentt, Henry Watterson jr., Alfred McC. Wilson, Charles L. Wil-lard, Samuel W. Widdifield, George W. To be second lieutenants-Charles E. Carpenter, Clarence C. Culver, Clyde B. Cru-san, Allen T. Crockett, Leonard L. Deit-rick, John T. Dunn, Albert U. Faulkner, William C. Fitzpatrick, William B. Graham, William M. Goodale, Walter Harvey, Cleveland C. Lansing, De Witt C. Lyles, Burton J. Mitchell, Edwin J. Nowlen, Jas. G. Taylor, Kaolin L. Whitson, Joseph C.

To be judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, Stephen W. Groesbeck.

To be judge advocate, with the rank of Heutenant colonel, Edgar S. Dudley.

To be first lieutenant in the Artillerry Corps, John W. Kilbreth, jr.
To be first lieutenant in the Artillery Corps. Joseph Matson.

To be captain in the Corps of Engineers, James P. Jervey. To be captain in the Signal Corps, Ed-

ward B. Ives.

To be quartermaster, with the rank of captain, William E. Norton.

To be commissary, with the rank of captain, Thomas Franklin.

To be surgeons of volunteers, with the rank of major—Simon J. Fraser, Howard A. Grube, Richard S. Griswold, Abram L. Haines, Demaso T. Laine.
To be assistant surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant in the Porto Rico regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, S. Moret.

Treasury-Henry G. Fisher, to be a second lieutenant in the revenue cutter ser-Interior-Isaac T. Stoddard of Stoddard, Ariz., to be secretary of Arizona territory

OLD GLORY AND UNION JACK ST. JAMES GAZETTE ADVOCATES

JOINT DISPLAY JULY 4. The Times Also Sees Friendly Feeling in Remarks at Commer-

cial Banquet. LONDON, June 6.-Appreciation of the cordiality of the sentiments Americans and British are now so frequently exchanging is the burden of the comments of the afternoon newspapers on yesterday evening's chamber of commerce banquet. The St. James Gazette is so friendly that it advocates a display of the stars and stripes alongside the union jack on all public buildings throughout the empire July 4, on the same principle that English university men group the light blue and the dark blue (the colors of Cambridge and Oxford, respectively,) when they meet. The Globe alone takes exception to the dictum that "commerce is the great peacemaker of the world," and thinks trade rivalry and the desire to secure new mar-

kets are liable to prove fruitful sources of | congressional committee? The obvious an trouble The Westminster Gazette says: Chamberlain once said that it would al-most be worth a great war to see the union jack and stars and stripes floating side by side. A less martial way of cultivating good feeling between the two races was adopted when the London chamber enter-tertained the New York chamber of com-

merce at dinner." The Times is rather distressed at the fact that nobody referred to the Derby or the yacht race, but that the chambers stuck to their commerce with praiseworthy de-termination, and says that whatever happened in the afternoon the evening was correctly spent. The paper adds: "We are glad to see Lord Lansdowne's quoting of those admirable words recently uttered by President McKinley, who ex-pressed the hope that 'our past and in-creasing prosperity may be fruitful of noth-

ng but good to our elders in the brotherood of nations.' "The most daring speaker, perhaps, was Mr. Griscom. He said his countrymen hoped to build up their shipping trade. They had made a beginning and, with the co-operation of their government, trusted to soon see their flag flying side by side with that of Great Britain. Considering how frightened some of us have been at this 'beginning' and how little we appreclate 'co-operation' between the state and shipping interests in America, Mr. Griscom

was certainly a bold man."

The Westminster Gazette suggests the banquet may "be regarded as the friendly which precedes a vigorous encounter." and adds: "It served at least to demonstrate that if our American rivals are going to knock us out of time in the markets of the world

our merchants means to take their fate in the best of spirits." WORK ON ROSECRANS STOPPED

Boilermakers' Strike Delays Trans port's Start to Alaska. SEATTLE, Wash., June 6.-Because of the strike of the boilermakers of Seattle and Tacoma all work on the United States army transport Rosecrans has been stopped, and she is unable to start on her

journey to Alaska. Under orders from Washington, Major Ruhlen, the local quartermaster, has served notice to the Tacoma firm which ob tained the contract to repair the ship that the vessel would be taken from hands and the work completed by the gov

ernment itself. WILL BE ARGUED SATURDAY.

The Itata Case to Come Before Chilean Claims Commission The Chilean claims commission will ad journ sine die on the 18th instant, leaving behind it not a single unadjudicated claim It was the failure of the first commission to dispose of more than a h claims presented that led to the creation of The famous Itata claim, fou the capture of that vessel by the Charles ton, comes up for final argument Satur-

Army Orders. Lieutenant Colonel Marion P. Maus, inspector general, U. S. V., has been granted three months' leave of absence to take effect when relieved of duty as lines general of the departments of California and Columbia.

fantry, has been relieved from duty in the district of Sanuago, Cuba, and ordered to join his regiment.

Major Earl D. Thomas, United States cavalry, inspector general, has been ordered to report to Major Encodore E. True,

Threat of the American Protective Tariff League,

MAY BE A HOT FACTIONAL CONTEST

Feeling of the Western Republicans on the Subject.

POLITICS IN THE CASE

There are indications that a very lively factional contest will occur within the ranks of the republican party at the beginning of the next Congress if certain threats that are now being made are carried into execution. The American Protective Tariff League, the organization of the protected interests of the country, has declared war on those republican representatives in Congress who have indorsed the movement inaugurated by Representative Babcock of Wisconsin to take the duty off of articles manufactured by the billion-dollar steel

On the Black List. The official organ of the league has attacked Mr. Babcock vigorously, and one of the officers of the league who was in Washington a few days ago stated outright that the league proposed to "go after" every one of the representatives who either followed Mr. Babcock or pefused to help oust him. league is to attempt to prevent Mr. Babcock's reappointment on the ways and means committee and to try to keep him off the republican congressional committee. Other members of the ways and means committee are also said to be on the black list, and it is reported that attempts have already been commenced in the congres-sional districts of these gentlemen to disaffect their constituencies on the ground that they are disloyal to the republican platform.

The weekly publication of the American

Protective Tariff League in the Issue of May 31 had this to say about Mr. Babcock: Attack on Mr. Babeeck.

"Mr. Babcock has leaped into fame a one bound. So did Benedict Arnold, among others (???). There is fame and fame. But what about Mr. Babcock's relations with the republican party. He is the repre sentative-elect of his district in the Fifty seventh Congress and cannot be unseated prior to March 4, 1903. He can, however be omitted from the House committee or ways and means when the committee as signments are made next December and he can fail of re-election as chairman of the national republican congressional commit tee. As the responsible author of a bill whose provisions are in direct conflict with the platform of the republican party, as an avowed enemy to the policy of protection to American labor and industry, is he en-titled to remain, ought he be permitted to emain a pseudo-republican member of th House ways and means committee? Should ne again be honored and trusted with the chairmanship of the national republican either position would be to bestow a re

upon disloyalty and treachery. Mr Babcock must go."

Interest in the Situation. The interest in this situation depends en tirely upon whether the American Protect tive Tariff League succeeds in enlisting th active aid of any influential representatives in an effort to down Mr. Babcock. The radical high tariff members of the ways and means committee have publicly de-

plored Mr. Babcock's position and disa-vowed his bill. But whether they will go o the extremes advocated above remains t be seen. They know, for instance, that Mr. Bab cock is not alone in the stand he has taken He has a strong following among republi-cans in the Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas delegations. Some of the men these states have publicly declared themselves. Mr. Babcock knows that he has further reserve support in the middle wes and the far western states that would, if the fight is pushed, rally to him.

Contest. The question, therefore, is whether in these circumstances the extreme protectionists will take the responsibility of precipitating a factional contest in the ranks of the party that would be likely to be productive of disastrous results to both

It has been a topic of common discussion

and report around the Capitol that Speaker Henderson was in sympathy with the movement inaugurated by the western re-

Disastrous Results From Factional

publicans to do something with the trust question. It is asserted with some posi-tiveness that the Speaker would be loath to refuse a reappointment on the ways and means committee to Mr. Babcock. It of course, that Mr. Henderson will e re-elected Speaker. The western republicans who are behind the movement, of which Mr. Babcock has declared himself the standard bearer, to receive the brunt of the attack, have explained their position in the premises frankly. They say that they are still protectionists in every sense of the word, as it has been understood and construed by the party in the past. That is, they advocate protection to industries that need them.

But, they say, when an industry has grown

to proportions where it no longer needs protection, but is able to control prices and dominate the trade in every way, they believe the tariff should be reduced or re-

moved. Polities in the Case. The politics in the situation, which, after all, is the ruling factor, is that the western republicans feel that something must e done with the trust question. They say that in the last campaign the republicans premised the people remedial legislation against trusts that monopolize trade. Con-gress met, but, although a bill had passed

the House, the Senate refused to act upor The western men fear that unless thing is done under the party seal and stamp the question will come up to bother them in the next campaign. It may not be that the action will be as radical as proposed by the Babcock bill. But thoughtful republicans believe that some action will be taken, and they say the Babcock measure will at least serve to arouse the party and draw attention to the subject of anti-

trust legislation. THE MARE ISLAND EXPLOSION. Investigation to Be Made by a Board of Inquiry.

A naval board of inquiry will be assembled at San Francisco to make investigation of the explosion which occurred yesterday in the powder magazine at the Mare Island navy yard. This will be in the usual course, the commandant at the navy yard directing the investigation in accordance with naval regulations. Admiral O'Neil, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has not yet been officially advised of the explosion, and it is expected that this will come by mail in the report of the board of inquiry. The magazine at San Francisco is the only one on the Pacific coast, and has a large capacity in order to supply the ships in Pacific waters. Fortunately, however, all projectiles and ammunition are kept in detached buildings, so that the damage to the powder is not expected to result in a loss of projectiles.

ATTACK ON BABCOCK CEASE HOLDING MEETINGS

MINISTERS AT PEKIN WAITING FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Where Germany Was at Fault-Friction Between British and French Soldiers.

PEKIN, June 6.-The ministers have ceased to hold meetings while making inquiries as to the desires of their respective governments. The majority of the ministers hold that Germany should have told the Chinese that all the powers would agree to an indemnity of 450,000,000 taels at 4 per cent interest. They also think REPLIES TO QUESTIONS that the withdrawal of Count von Waldersee and the German troops shows a desire to force the powers to acquiesce in Germany's demands, which they are not in-

Trouble between British and French soldiers at Tien Tsin continues. Brigadier General Lorne Campbell, in command of he British troops, and the French commander will use their utmost endeavors to prevent further friction.

IDEAL WEATHER AT GULLANE. Vardon and Braid Will Contend for First Place. GULLANE, Scotland, June 6 .- The concluding day's play in the open golf championship started with ideal weather. Yes-

terday's weeding-out process practically

left Harry Vardon and James Braid to

fight for first place, as they were seven

strokes ahead of the next players-Taylor and Laige. The spectators, who included some wellknown members of parliament and a few Americans, almost neglected the other matches to watch the favorites. The bad putting noticeable was attributed to the spongy greens. Vardon drew with J. H. Taylor, so he had every incentive to play

his best.

Scotland's prospects of winning the championship had not been so bright in many years as when James Braid accomplished the remarkable feat of going round Muirfield links in 74 and completed the third round five strokes ahead of Harry Muirheid links in 44 and completed the third round five strokes ahead of Harry Vardon. The latter got bunkered several times and his play was generally weak. Finally Braid won with a total of 309.

Taylor rivaled Braid's capital work, going round in 74. The features of Braid's play were represent driving and deadly putplay were perfect driving and deadly put-ting. Nearly a thousand spectators fol-lowed him and their enthusiasm was great. The amateur, Hilton, played a fine round for 75 and took the lead of the amateurs.

MAJ. GEORGE ARTHUR DEAD. Inited States Army Officer Dies Suddenly in Cleveland. CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6.-Major George Arthur, assistant paymaster of the United States army, who recently returned home from the Philippines, died suddenly at the Weddell House, in this city, early Major Arthur arrived at the hotel at a

Nothing could be done for the dying man, however, and he breathed his last within a few minutes after being placed in bed. The physicians believe that death resulted from hemorrhage of the stomach or lungs. An autopsy will be held later. Major Arthur was about forty-three years of age and unmarried. Last fall. while in pursuit of his duties as paymaster of the troops attached to a remote post in the Philippines, Major Arthur was attacked by a number of drunken soldiers, who attempted to get possession of his cash box. In the fight which followed Major Arthur was badly beaten. He was in the nospital at Manila on his return, and when able to leave the hospital came home on a

furlough. He had practically recovered from his wounds and had been in good health recently. Deceased was a son of P. M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS SUE.

Trouble Over the Roston and Montana Property. BOSTON, June 6.-A bill in equity was brought before the Massachusetts supreme court today by James Forrester and John MacGinnis against A. S. Bigelow, W. J. Lass and J. S. Bigelow, stockholders owning a majority of Boston and Montana stock, and Kidder, Peabody & Co. The bill alleged conspiracy by the defendants to despoil the interests of the minority stock-holders of Montana, as represented by Mac-

Ginnis and Forrester. TELESCOPE MIRROR BREAKS.

Serious Loss to the Lick Observatory Scientific Expedition. PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.-A great 36-inch mirror, belonging to a Newtonian reflecting telescope at Lick observatory, was shattered into many fragments yesterday in the workshop of Prof. John A. Brashear of this city while it was being drilled to convert it into a Cassegrain glass. As a result it is probable that the long-projected expedition

of the Lick observatory into the southern hemisphere will have to be postponed. Prof. Brashear will make a new glass for the Lick scientists, but the glass for this cannot be obtained from France in less than six months. The great mirror was five inches thick and weighed about 400 pounds. It was valued at \$3,000, but the in the starting of the South American ex-

dence and Hopes to Do Them Good. Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, commandant of the naval station at Pago Pago, Tutuila, Samoa, in a letter to Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett, expresses gratifying interest in the condition of affairs on the island, and adds: "While exercising command of the sta-

tion I have a personal affection for these

simple Samoan people, who have many noble qualities. They seem to reciprocate my feeling, and, holding their confidence, I hope to do much good in raising them to a higher degree of civilization." WILL REPRESENT CONGRESS.

Members of the House and Senate Who Will Attend the Burke Funeral. The following committee of members of the House of Representatives has been appointed to attend the funeral of Representative R. E. Burke at Dallas, Texas, tomorrow afternoon: Lanham, Ball, Cooper, DeGraffenreid,

den and Stephens of Texas, Miers of Indiana, McLain of Mississippi, Loud of California, Bromwell of Ohio, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Moon of Tennessee, Cowherd of Missouri, Davis of Florida, Dinsmore and McRae of Arkansas, Lewis of Georgia, Benton of Missouri and Finley of South Carolina. The following senators have been designated to attend the funeral: Messrs. Cul-

berson, Balley, McEnery, Carmack, Deboe

Sheppard, Henry, Burleson, Kleberg, Slay-

of the newer products was tin plate, and he said under protection the price of tin

The Matter of Trusts. "I am one of those," he said, "who has

ur and sat down in a chair in the lobby. Shortly afterward an attache of the hotel found him gasping for breath and unconscious. He was at once removed to a room and a physician summoned.

solve that question, but there were other interests to consider. The first result from

he had the courage to carry it out, as he sometimes does, is anarchy."

ton, Oliver P. M. Hazzard, Solomon L. Jef-fers, Ben Lear, jr., Alvin S. Perkins, Ar-thur Polilon, Kyle Rucker, Otto W. Rethorst, Edmond R. Tompkins, Emory S. a new commission. (Infantry.) To be first lieutenants-G. R. Armstrong, H. S. Avery, Eli Lewis Admire, George E. Ball, Frederick W. Benday next.

Corporal Harry S. Gribbelle, signal corps, now at Fort Apache, A. T., has been transferred to duty at the signal corps post at Captain Lawrence B. Simonde, 27th In

dered to report to Major Encodors E. True, quartermaster, U. S. A., in this city for the purpose of assisting in the inspection of cavalry horses to be delivered under contract at Baltimore, Md. He is then ordered to that city on business pertaining to the inspection of these animals, from which place he will return to his proper station.

Contract Surgeon George P. House H. S. Contract Surgeon George P. Heard, U. S. A., has been detailed as a member of the Mayes, William W. McCammon, jr., Samuel W. Noyes, Clarence S. Nettles, Ephraim G. Peyton, James H. Parsons, Walter G. Penfield, Howard C. Price, examining board convened at Fort McPherson, Ga., to take the place of Captain Harry L. Hallock, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.,

who is relieved.